Amusements

matograph.

EMPIRE THEATRE—8:20—Romeo and Juliet.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE—8—De Wolf Hopper.

OARRICK THEATRE—8:10—Zaza.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE—8—Uncle Tom's Cabin.

HAMMERSTEIN'S VICTORIA—8:16—A Reign of Error.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—8:16—A Ranaway Girl.

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE—8:16—An Arabian Girl.

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE—8:15—An Arabian Girl.

KEITH'S—Noon to 11 p. m.—Continuous Performance.

KOSTER & BIAL'S—8:16—Vaudewille.

KNICKERHOCKER THEATRE—8:16—Colinette.

LYCEUM THEATRE—Closed To-Night.

MADISON SQUARE THEATRE—8:30—Because Sh.

Loved Him So.

MADISON SQUARE THEATRE—8:30—Because Sh. Loved Him So.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN—9 a. m. to 10 p. m.—Exhibition of Paintings and Sculpture.

NEW-YORK THEATRE—7:45—The Man in the Moon.
PASTOR S—10:30 to 11—Continuous Performance.

RAM T. JACK'S THEATRE—Closed on account of death.

WALLACK'S—8:20—The Cuckoo.

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New-York Daily Tribune.

MONDAY, MAY 8, 1899.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.-The American forces in Luzon, it is expected, will next drive the Filipinos from the town of Bacolor, where the rebel General Mascardo is strongly intrenched with a force of 6,000 men. — The Spanish steamer Cataof 6,000 men. — The Spanish steamer Cata-luna sailed from Manila for Spain, carrying of 6.000 men.

In a sailed from Manila for Spain, carrying Spanish troops.

The owners of Cuban steamship lines will send representatives to Washington to get permission to fly the American flag.

The Duke of York is confined to his room, suffering from a severe cold.

An ocean steamer, apparently an Allan liner, has been sighted disabled near Belfast, Ireland.

The British colonial cruiser Diona arrived at St. John's, N. F., with her bows stove by collision with an ice floe.

Captain Sir Herbert S. Naylor-Leyland, Bark., died in London; he was a Liberal Member of Parliament; his wife was formerly Miss Jennie Willson Chamberlain, of Cleveland, Ohio.

The "Tribuna" of Rome, declares that Italy had nothing berlain, of Cleveland, Ohio. — The "Trib-una," of Rome, declares that Italy had nothing to do with the Dreyfus case. — The French have demanded valuable mining concessions n China in the Province of Szechuan which Peking Government considers exorbitant.

DOMESTIC.—Two mass-meetings were held in Chicago to uphold the course of the Administration in the Philippines. — The report of the military court appointed to investigate General Miles's charges regarding Army rations, was made public. —— Two officials of Shoshone County were arrested in connection with the rots at Wardner. —— Five prisoners escaped at Wardner. —— Five prisoners escape Toledo jail by crawling up the chimney A recruiting agent for the Buffalo grain contractors left the Bowery with 150 men, engaged to take the places of strikers, but 135 of them deserted on the way to Buffalo.

CITY.—The Rev. Dr. Charles A. Briggs has aroused controversy, preached inity Church, Harlem. —— The one in Holy Trinity Church, Harlem. — The one hundredth anniversary of the consecration of old St. Mark's Church was celebrated with special services; Bishop Potter preached at morning service. The cruiser Buffalo arrived yesterday, with 569 men, from Dewey's fleet. Final arrangements for the funeral of Mrs. William C. Whitney were announced.

THE WEATHER.-Forecast for to-day: Showers. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 72 degrees; lowest, 58; average, 63.

A QUESTION OF CAPITAL. The interesting announcement is made that thus far this year there have been incorporated in the State of New-Jersey companies with an aggregate capitalization of more than \$1,500,-000,000. These are not all properly New-Jersey companies. Most of them doubtless conduct the bulk of their business elsewhere, and have been incorporated in New-Jersey because of some special advantages or facilities afforded by the laws of that State. Many other concerns were similarly incorporated there before this year, and many others have been and are being incorporated in various other States. Their range of subjects is vast-copper, tobacco, rallroads, flour, matches, motor vehicles, dynamite, rubber tires, and what not, being among those of the New-Jersey companies formed within these last four months. On the face of it such a "boom" in company-forming should be a symptom of vast industrial prosperity. No doubt a considerable share of these companies owe their existence to the intensity of competition, and to the unnatural depression of prices which has recently prevailed. Yet there is ground for question whether the business of "company promoting" is not in danger

of being overdone. For here is the obvious and significant fact, that the capitalization of these corporations formed in only four months and in only one State is considerably greater than the amount of all the money-gold, silver, greenbacks and banknotes-in circulation in the whole country. We have said that their aggregate capitalization was more than \$1,500,000,000, and there is less than \$1,400,000,000 in circulation. So that if an attempt had been made to pay in the capital stock of these concerns in cash, in full, there would not have been enough money in the whole United States to do it. And these corporations are only a few of those that have been formed and that are being formed. Of course, no attempt was made to pay in the capital in full. There was no intention to do so. We may say, indeed, that there was no need of it, because lands, buildings, patents, goodwill and other assets may often figure largely, and with entire propriety, as capital. But making the most liberal estimate of these latter elements, the conclusion is inevitable that a large part, t'e major part, of that enormous capitalization is not paid in, is not represented by assets, but exists only on paper. We noted the other day the case of a concern that had been incerporated with several millions capital, of which not so many thousands had actually been paid in. That is not capitalization. It is mere spec-

So this enormous capitalization, so called, is no index of wealth or of prosperity. Real capital is. If a man or company of men invest a million actual dollars in a business enterprise, that means something. It means that the dynamic force of a million dollars is added to the industrial enginery of the Nation. But if a man or a company announce the "capitalization" of a scheme at a million dollars, but actually pay in and have in assets of any kind only a thousand dollars, what does it mean? It means not a million, but only a thousand dollars of capital. We may go beyond that, and say that such fictitious capitalization is not merely of no service to industry, but is a positive injury to it. If a railroad, for example, require \$1,000,000 for construction, equipment and working capital, and \$1,000,000 be actually paid in and used for those purposes, then it has an honest capital of \$1,000,000, and its owners have a right to reasonable profits thereon, and are entitled, within certain bounds, to regulate their scale of charges and wages so as to secure such profits. But if in addition the owners issue \$1,000,000 more in certificates of stock, of which not a dollar is paid in, or come of more than \$160,000,000, which is at

ulation.

proceeds in other enterprises, and then require that railroad to pay dividends on that additional \$1,000,000, what then? Why, they are simply demanding double profits on the actual capital, and if to secure them they raise their rates of fare or lower their scale of wages they are treating their passengers and employes un-

Beyond question, this fictitious capitalization or watering of stock, or whatever it may be called, is an evil of vast dimensions. Great Britain has recently had an awful lesson to that effect, in the great crash of "Hooleyism." For, after all, that was chiefly what Hooley did. He "promoted" corporations, with enormous capitalization, of which scarcely a penny in the pound was honestly paid in. We have not had quite such a crash here, but the menacing elements of it are not wanting. We have at the same time impressive examples of the beneficence of honest capitalization. There are banks and other corporations whose names have long been synonymous with soundness. trustworthiness and unsurpassed success, whose capitals are extremely small, and it is largely because their capitals are so small-that is, confined to the extent of their actual needs that they have attained and retain their enviable pre-eminence. Capitalization running up into billions may be showy and resounding, but capitalization commensurate with actual business needs and actually invested for work at cent per cent is by far the sounder, and, indeed, the only sound, basis of prosperous in-

"THE MEN BEHIND THE GUNS."

The latest European critics of the American Navy look askant at the limited room for men's quarters on our ships, and at the consequently small number of men employed upon them. The facts are indisputable, as reference to the record shows. What deduction is to be made therefrom is, as Mr. Kipling would say, an-

Our big cruiser Brooklyn, of 9,215 tons, for example, has only 522 men. The British Achilles, of 9,820 tons, has 707, and the Warspite, of only 8,400 tons, has 535. The French Dupetit Thouars, of 9,517 tons, has 612, and the little Dupleix, of only 7,700 tons, has 531. The German Navy is still more heavily manned, the cruiser Kaiser, of only 7,531 tons, having no fewer than 668 men.

The same contrast exists in the case of battle ships. Our Oregon, of 10,288 tons, has 473 men. The British Anson, Barfleur and Centurion, of from 10,500 to 10,600 tons each, have respectively 515, 606 and 622 men. The French ships of the Magenta class, of 10,850 tons each. have each 660 men. And the German Brandenburg, of 10,100 tons, has 552 men. To go to a larger type, our Iowa, of 11,410 tons, has 505 The British Nile, of 11,940 tons, has 558. The French Amiral Duperré and Brennus, each a little smaller than the Iowa, have respectively 664 and 696 men. And the German Kaiser Wilhelm II, of 11,130 tons, has 655 men.

We have not heard that the effectiveness of our Navy is seriously impaired by the fewness of its men. The Oregon managed to get along very well on her unequalled voyage and in the fight at Santiago with a smaller complement than European ships of her size have. She had 27 fewer men than the Vizcaya or the Oquendo, though she was 3,288 tons larger; but she contrived to hold her own in her "small bickering" with them, despite that handicap. We shall not apply to the case Dr. Johnson's famous statement of the ratio between English and French dictionary-makers. But we have an idea that the number of men behind the guns does not matter much more than the degree of proficiency those men attain and maintain in handling the guns and especially in hitting targets with projectiles from them.

SPANISH FINANCES.

For the last four years the sessions of the Spanish Cortes have largely been devoted to discussions of the problems of war. The next session, which opens on June 2, will have as its first task a settlement of the vast financial problem which war has bequeathed to peace. And the outlook is that this last will prove one of the most difficult of all with which to deal. The various extraordinary credits decreed by the Government for payment of debt coupons and other purposes are merely temporary devices for keeping things going until the Cortes can meet and receive from the Finance Minister the plan for the reorganization of Spanish finances on which he is now diligently working. All the details of that plan will not be disclosed, of course, until next month. But of some of its salient features it is possible to make a tolerably confident forecast.

First of all, the war debts of the last four years, including the millions of arrears still due to the army and navy, will have to be consolidated and converted. How much these will amount to is still a matter of speculation. The known total is already described as appalling, and a member of the Ministry confesses a lively fear of yet further additions of great magnitude. A conservative estimate is \$400,000,000, and one of a fourth as much more is not deemed extravagant. It is understood that all this indebtedness will be uniformly funded in redeemable 5 per cent bonds, with Peninsular guarantees. Next there will be the question of the form of payment of interest on the old Cuban bonds, and indeed all other obligations. Down to a year ago it was paid in gold, according to agreement. But last fall the Madrid Government arbitrarily announced that thereafter it would, or could, pay it only in silver, thus practically scaling it down 50 per cent at that time, and 30 per cent at the present. That was on only the Cuban bonds at first. But a little later the same rule was applied to the whole Exterior national debt, with exceptions only in the cases of bondholders who could prove themselves to be bona-fide foreigners. An offer was made to the native bondholders to convert their Exterior bonds into Interiors at 4 per cent, but not more than one in twenty of them accept at it. More than \$150,000,000 of the Exterior debt is still held by Spaniards on the old basis, with interest now paid in silver at 30 per cent discount. The remainder, nearly \$225,000,000, is held by foreigners, who still get full interest at 4 per cent in gold. It is not easy to see how the Government can avoid returning to uniform treatment of Spanish and foreign creditors.

Then there will be the herculean task of making the budget balance. There must be reforms in taxation and there must be an increase of revenue. The increase is expected to come largely from direct taxes and from the various State monopolies, such as tobacco, petroleum. alcohol and the Almaden mines. There will be an income tax, graded up to as high, they say, as 20 per cent. There will also be a coupon tax, and it is an interesting question whether it will be applied to the Exterior as well as to the Interior debt. At first the thought was to exempt the Exterior debt, but public opinion against such exemption has risen to a stormy height, and the Finance Minister now declares that he has not committed himself to it. Another device for helping to make ends meet is a reduction of the Sinking Fund by spreading the redemption period of the debt over many more years than at present. It is also hoped that some way will be found of assessing property more equitably. Spaniards having long been notorious "tax-dodgers." But with all these and other devices it is difficult to estimate an inperative needs.

Evidently Spain requires the services of a financier of more than ordinary ability. Whether she will find one in her present Minister is to be seen. It is cordially to be hoped, and by no nation more so than by this, that she will find some one who will solve her financial problems and enable her to pay her way. Heavy as are her burdens, it is not to be doubted that she has the strength to bear them. What is needed is that her strength shall be developed and properly applied. There are few lands with greater natural resources than the Peninsula. There are few whose resources have been so imperfectly developed. And it is only in proper development of them that lasting prosperity is to be found. We have said Spain needs a great financier. She needs more. She needs a great statesman, who shall substantially recreate her from the foundation.

SIGNS OF PROSPERITY.

Just as a decrease of the death rate in Havana tells everybody that American instead of Spanish methods as to cleansing and sanitation are being tried, so the general state of business in all departments is often more surely disclosed by the number and magnitude of failures than in any other way. "The failures in April "were the smallest in any month since records by months began, 38 per cent smaller than in "April of last year, not a third of the amount in "1897, and not half the amount in April of any 'previous year." This sentence from "Dun's Review" of last Saturday goes far to show that the most cheerful views regarding the condition of manufacturing and trading have not been unwarranted. For the month of April was not one of such unruffled quiet in the money market that weak concerns could be subjected to no strain. More than once the pressure became somewhat serious in speculative quarters; nor was it possible to create a great number of combinations within a single month, each interrupting both industry and trading in some branch, without causing enough disturbance to strain firms or companies in weak condition. The fact that the resulting failures were not only few in number but smaller in amount than those of any other month since early in 1893 is therefore rightly accepted as of important significance.

The monthly record of failures was commenced by Dun & Co. in 1893, but they were not at first so strictly classified that the number and amounts in different branches could be definitely stated, as they have been since September of that year. Yet it was well enough known that the amount of failures in all the months May-September inclusive was unusually large in that year, so that the comparison is effective for at least six full years. In that time the reported failures, not now using the possibly erroneous estimates for the summer months of 1893, certainly rose to nearly \$30,000, 000 in September, 1896, and were over \$28,000,-000 in August, when Mr. Bryan came into "the enemy's country" to open his warfare against sound money. At that time the defaulted liabilities were \$8.02 per \$1,000 solvent payments through all clearing-houses in September, and \$7.89 per \$1,000 in August. But in January last they were only 90 cents per \$1,000 of such payments through all clearing-houses, and in April slightly less than 70 cents per \$1,000. In proportion to the business transacted without risk or loss, the rate of defaults has been reduced nearly 92 per cent.

It is recorded that the failures in trading were the smallest ever known in any month, the nearest approach having been in July, 1898. when the volume of defaulted liabilities was about a third larger than last month. This is a surprising decrease, and may be attributed in part to the fortunate non-occurrence last month of any of those large failures in trading which occur from time to time, without any relation to the state of business then existing, being the consequence of disastrous ventures in previous months or years. Nothing can be predicted of these exceptional failures, and they are just as liable to come when every prospect pleases and when legitimate business is at its best as at any other time. A few of them did occur in manufacturing during the month of April, so that the return in that department was a little larger than in three other months of the last six years, namely, in August, 1898, in January, 1899, and in July, 1897, which therefore remain, in the order mentioned, the months of smallest manufacturing failures thus far. But it is not unreasonable to suppose that the excitement felt about new combinations and the efforts to form them in many lines had some adverse influence in various industries, and naturally more than in trading.

The returns are given in thirteen classes of manufacturing separately, and in thirteen of trading, while the miscellaneous or unclassified covered rather less than a third in manufacturing and a tenth in trading. In general stores, hotels, clothing, drygoods, shoes, hardware, drugs and miscellaneous trading failures were smaller than in April of any previous year, which shows that the improved conditions are by no means confined in their operation, and in liquors, furniture and boots and shoes the failures were smaller than in any other year, except in 1898. Among manufacturing classes the failures were the smallest ever known in April in cottons, clothing, printing, earthen and glass ware and the miscellaneous class, smaller in fron than ever, except in 1898, and smaller in leather than ever, except in 1897. The number of failures was also small, only 666 in all, against 927 last year, 941 in 1897, 1,000 in 1896, 999 in 1895 and 1,050 in 1894. When the commercial death rate is not more than about 1 per cent yearly, the slight variations in number which may be regarded as accidental affect a monthly rate materially, but in four months of 1899 the number of failures have been only 3,438, against 4,614 last year, 4,873 in 1897, 5,031 in 1896, 4,801 in 1895 and 5,354 in 1894. Such a decline continuing through all the months of the year goes to show that the smaller class of traders and manufacturers. whose mis ortunes usually make up a large proportion of the whole, are obtaining a fair share of the benefits from improved conditions.

MONEY AND BUSINESS.

business conditions are less satisfactory. There can hardly be a speculator above the cheaper grade who has not detected that the weak spot in the market is public distrust of the vast body of industrial stocks, which are well known to represent in many instances nominal values consolidated. The everyday discussion of further such issues expected tends to increase the public feeling that stocks of such magnitude are often issued not to hold, but to sell. Mr. Gates for instance, has seriously talked of one iron concern with a capital of \$1,000,000,000, not embracing works west of the Mississippi, south of the Ohio or east of the Alleghenies, and yet in 1890 all the iron works in the country had a capitalization of \$414,000,000, and turned out 9.000,000 tons, against 12,000,000 last year for the whole country, and much less last year from the works within the territory described, of which only a part can be united. The certainty that other stocks will be for the time affected whenever excessive capitalization brings trouble to industrials is now and will probably continue more potent than all other in-

duences to hinder an advance in prices.

sell it speculatively for cash and invest the | least \$15,000,000 short of the Government's im- of \$2.36 per share, largely due to slarm about monetary operations connected with the new combinations. The trust stocks averaged a decline of \$1 92 per share, the preferred \$1 30 for the older and \$1.21 for the new, and the common \$2.55 for the older and \$2.43 for the new. The transactions of the week were exceedingly one-sided. Sales of six industrials were 1,154,056 shares, and of the entire industrial list about 1,412,000; two street railroads made up 589,000, and all of them 714,000; a few gas stocks made up 181,000 shares, and only two railroad issues recorded over a hundred thousand shares each, only twenty-five over 10,000, in all 925,000, and the entire railroad list only 1,140,000 shares of 117 different issues. Owing to the causes of disturbance already named, there were less signs of strength or steadiness than in recent weeks, though the public was kindly and constantly advised that all the strong parties were gathering up stocks in quantities without having to

> The efforts on the other side to create exaggerated fears about the wheat crop had little support. It was no secret that exports suddenly became larger, 3,698,462 bushels for the week, flour included, against 2,923,775 last year, and it is not strange that Western receipts are much more than a year ago, when the price here and at Chicago was mounting toward \$2 per bushel. The elaborate accounts of acreage winter killed carefully omit the acreage resown with spring wheat, which is stated at 500,000 in Nebraska alone. The Chicago price is a shade lower than a week ago, both for wheat and for core, which would hardly occur in the presence of heavy and increasing exports if there were signs of future scarcity.

> The movement of cotton goes far to settle the contest of those who held that short receipts in February and March were not due to bad weather, but to exhaustion of supplies. By April 1 receipts were 155,000 bales smaller than to that date last year, but to May 5 they were only 50,000 smaller, having exceeded last year's by over 90,000 in April and 10,825 in five days of May. Practically nothing is being taken for spinners, but the exports, while 234,000 bales smaller than last year in April, have fallen only 3,818 bales behind in May thus far. It would not surprise anybody if the total outcome for this crop year should exceed last year's in quantity, though containing more of inferior quality. The outlook for the coming crop year has changed little, nor has the price changed at all. While still running largely on old orders, the mills have been able to raise prices of some other grades of goods, and have a

moderate new demand. Beyond the advance last week in Clay mixtures, no other indication of the plans of new combinations has appeared, but the wool markets have been made stronger by considerable buying. Part has been for export, old Australian in bond, but the manufacturers are doing more business, and, according to current accounts, are paying a little more for desirable wools. Sales last week were 8,859,000 pounds, largely of Territory, and in five weeks sales have fallen only a fifth behind those of 1897, though to a large extent speculative in character. Accounts of high prices asked in the interior come as usual, but the controlling element now, the working of numerous combinations and their influence over the goods market, cannot yet be anticipated. The new demand for goods is at present only moderate.

Besides combining a vast deal in talk and in print, the iron industry is still putting out more products than in any previous year, and there is enough demand to prevent any sign of yielding in prices. Yet in several lines the new orders have much diminished for a time, and a number of the works expected to increase the output have gone into operation since April 1. The situation is not yet such in any line as to test the control of new combinations, but dispatches show that in some lines there is no time lost in setting up new works for competition. minor metals are also influenced by London speculation, and are higher. Boot and shoe shipments show a greater actual production than ever, 14.8 per cent greater in April than last year, and 44 per cent greater than in 1892, and 21/2 cents more per pair is now being paid for several grades, although new orders are, on the whole, considerably behind those of a year ago.

Payments through principal clearing-houses in four days of May have been 81.5 per cent larger than last year, and 74.4 per cent larger than in 1892, and the daily average of payments for the first four months of the year at New-York, at thirteen chief cities outside New-York and at all other clearing-houses, compares thus:

New-York 1899.

Other cities, 13 90,743,600
All others, 71 19,076,000 Total daily\$331,455,000 \$210,820,000 The aggregate of payments, \$32,482,000,000,

against \$22,201,000,000 in 1898, may be attributed in part to sales of stocks valued at \$5,817,000,000 this year, against sales amounting to \$3,337,000,000 in 1898, and in part to organization of new combinations which may have caused payment of \$1,000,000,000 or thereabouts. But deducting these, and also \$700,-000,000 for the average advance of 2.8 per cent in prices of commodities, compared with last year, there still remains an increase of 32.3 per cent in the recorded clearings. The increase of loans last week caused some apprehension, as it was reasoned that the creation of new corporations was likely to cause similar variations in the money market while it continued. If a hitch should come-but the experienced financiers are particularly anxious to avoid any hitch, and so far have been singularly successful.

A Tammany man had to retire from office so as to make a non-partisan Civil Service Commission. What an outrage!

Burke did not know how to draw an indictment against a whole people, but the United States cavalry in Idaho seem to know how to arrest a whole town.

The decision of the Secretary of the Treasury to allow a larger compensation than usual to the architect of the new Custom House is expected to result in a lively competition and encourages the hope that New-York will in no long time be embellished with a public building worthy of the Nation and its chief city. Hitherto Government architecture has been chiefly conspicuous for its inferiority, some admirable exceptions serving to emphasize rather than mitigate the general impression of unfitness. The larger liberty of action now allowed to the Treasury Department will undoubtedly result in the establishment of a higher average of merit, and it will be a great satisfaction if New-York secures a model Federal building.

"Crushed again! Oh, my protoplasmal ances tors!"-(From the Private Meditations of a Dis-

Fifty-cent gas for a few days in May is canable of causing a speculative sensation, but a firstclass service at a fair price the year round would be a good deal more to the purpose.

It is perfectly evident that the people of this city have "the fight of their lives" before them if they wish to be saved from the curse of black smoke. Their present half-hearted and colorblind health officers will not save them. It may be that some petty prosecutions are being con ducted against some offenders. That these have no deterrent effect is only too obvious. When a concern has been using soft coal in defiance of law for a year or two, and then is fined some such peddling sum as \$25, and knows that it can then go on breaking the law again for an-Last week railroad stocks averaged a decline other year before it is fined again, it is very likely to regard the law as of no especial account. If the health officers understood their business, or were earnest in its performance they would give daily warning to each lawbreaker, and collect a fine for each unheeded warning. There are not many concerns that would pay \$25 a day for the privilege of filling the air with smut smoke. Of course, the scandalous leniency of the health officers is inciting others to become lawbreakers, and the number of smut-smoke chimneys is increasing daily. The Federal Government itself, in the person of the manager of its Brooklyn Postoffice Building proposes to join the noble army. In direct deflance of law there will henceforth be used in the furnaces of that building soft coal, which will send forth clouds of foul, smutty smoke, obscuring the sky and blackening all buildings in that part of the city, and soiling their contents. It is a monstrous thing. We have no doubt that, unless there is something like a popular revolution, within a couple of years the air of New-York will be as smoky as that of Chicago or Pittsburg, and every building in it will be covered with black soot. And all because of the scandalous neglect of duty of the sworn and paid officers of the law!

PERSONAL.

"When Lieutenant Collin H. Ball was appointed first sergeant of the Ottawa company in the 20th Kansas," says "The Kansas City Journal," "the Populist paper in Ottawa contemptuously inquired. Who the dickens is Collin H. Ball? Last week every daily paper in the United States, together with most of those in Europe, gave answer to this query. Collin H. Ball is a Kansas hero who, with four others, crawled across the girders of a Philippines bridge under a murderous fire, and made possible the capture of Calumpit. He also is one of the men whose glorious deeds for the American flag afford the searchlight in which the Kansas Populists and Aguinaldo sympathizers stand illuminated for their contemptibleness." Populist paper in Ottawa contemptuously inquired,

Dr. F. W. Foerster, of Berlin, secretary of the lecture before the Philadelphia Ethical Culture Society on Thursday evening, taking for his sub-ject "The Outlook of the Ethical Movement in Eu-rope." International Ethical Association, delivered

"Speaking of General Funston," says "The Kansas City Journal," "It is strange what currency has been given to the statement that his hair is red. The item first appeared in a New-York paper, and The item first appeared in a New-Lork paper, and probably the cause of it was the fact that Funston used to be about New-York a great deal in company with Charles Gleed and E. W. Caldwell, the well-known electrician, formerly of the Kansas University. Mr. Caldwell's hair is red, and most likely some newspaper man who was introduced by Gleed to both Caldwell and Funston remembered Caldwell's hair and in due time attached it to Funston's head."

The Daughters of the Confederacy on Thursday placed a tablet on the former home of General Robert E. Lee, in Baltimore. It is two feet by two feet six inches, and bears the following inscription:

> Former Residence of General Robert E. Lee, Confederate States Army, This tablet has been placed by the Daughters of the Confederacy in the

The Rev. Dr. S. J. McPherson, pastor of the Sec ond Presbyterian Church, of Chicago, who has an nounced his intention of resigning his pastorate to become the head of the Lawrenceville Academy, was graduated at Princeton in 1874, and is a trustee of the university. After graduation he spent two years in foreign travel, and then entered Princeton Theological Seminary, finishing the course in 1872, this first pastorate was at East Orange, N. J., where he remained until 1883, when he took his present charge. Several years ago, Dr. McPherson declined the professorship of theology in Allegheny Theological Seminary.

State of Maryland.

THE TALK OF THE DAY

The 150th anniversary of the birth of Goethe is to be celebrated by the Germans of Boston next Sun-

TO THE FINNS. ("We will never follow the example of Poland."-Extract from a Finnish newspaper.)

The fruit is ripe, the hour is come;
The word goes forth. Finns! did you dream
Your Duke for ever would be dumb
On such a theme?--

Would brook eternally to hear Men marveiling how this thing could be. This burning ice, this mud-stream clear— A Russian, free?

Traps to catch dolts, in whom yet lives
The fond credulity of yore;
Oaths have the worth convenience gives:
As much—no more.

We from the first, well trained, well taught, Knew what must come. In passionate Rather than die pursued, we sought Death stoutly faced.

We rose. Against our title strong The Sword's tribunal found for Might: Crushed, our rebellion proved us wrong, Fooled by our right.

Be wiser, you, than we. Prefer
Toward slavery year by year to sink.
The tiger claws you: do not stir;
Move not, nor shrink.

Now are we brethren. Your distress, All measured, weighed, and reckoned up, Is but one drop of bitterness In the great cup.

Our house of bondage opens wide;
Your cell's prepared, your chains are new;
Come in, for ever to abide;
We welcome you!
—(Michael Henry Dziewicki, in London Outlook.

"Down in Manzanillo the other day," says "The limes of Cuba." "a number of didn't-know-it-wasloaded people were trying to explore the interior of that town the day last year when the American ships bombarded the Spaniards there. The shell had been lying about Manzanillo for nearly a year, but it still had its destructive power within it, and the result was that three people were killed and several others were wounded of the party which was so curious to know what was inside it."

A Raise.—"Perhaps you are not aware, sir, that I m a D. D." am a D. D."
"I'll go you five hundred better. I am a D. D. D.
-a dollar-dinner Democrat."—(Indianapolis Jour-

"The Oxford (Mo.) Register" contains a paragraph to the effect that Mr. Coffin has gone to visit his cousin, Mr. Graves, in Tombstone, Ariz The paper says that Mr. Coffin is on pleasure bent, but, nevertheless, the item sounds funereal.

Prisoner-I's guilty, Yo' Honah; but I's 'spicious dat ain't de same watch what I stole.—(Jewelers' Weekly.

A MANILA HATTER A hatter, with a mind intent On trading on a sentiment, Knowing well what he was at Got up an Admiral Dewey hat. And, thinking then a point to score,

Asked Dewey for the size he wore; "The very same," heard Dewey say, "As worn before the 1st of May." S. S. B.

Neighborhood Revenge.—"Aren't we going to pay the street-sprinkler this year, Edmund?"
"No; those people on each side of us wouldn't employ him last year, and now that they do sprinkle I'm going to let them see how they like it."—(Chicago Record.

One day an old Yorkshire fisherman returned to his native village, after an absence of fifteen years. and fearfully sought the house which sheltered his ed himself near the open door, took a long and vigorous pull at his dirty clay pipe and nodded terkily to "t'owd woman."

"Mornin', Maria," he said, with affected uncon-

She looked up from the potatoes she was peeling. and tried to utter the scathing tirade she had daily rehearsed since his departure; but it would "Ben." she said, instead, once more resuming he

work, "bring thesen o'er to t' fire, an' Ah'il darn

that hole i' thy jersey. Ah meant doin' it t' day tha went away, but surpmat put me off!" The Unplensant Feature.—"I don't mind digging up your flower beds. Harriet."
"Well, what are you making such a fuss about?"
"I don't like your standing around bossing me,"
—(Chicago Record. LONDON ART.

THE NEW GALLERY AND WATER-COLOR SHOWS-A MASTERPIECE OF MIS-SAL-PAINTING-MR. SHANNON'S PORTRAITS AND MR. MEL-VILLE'S BLOTCHES.

London, April 28 The spring art shows offer one or two glimpses of the art of the past. I do not refer to the Guildhall exhibition, with its Turners, Gainsboroughs and Romneys, but to the New Gallery, where two modern artists are distinctly mediæval in spirit and method. In the south room, on either side of one of Mr. George Wetherbee's graceful idyls, are two little pictures which might have been painted in Flanders four hundred years ago. One is entitled "Jehan de Bruges," and is as quaint in costume and medieval in style as any picturesque corner of that faded Old World town, and the other is the head of a weird and withered crone, painted with the painstaking precision and hard realism of an age when there was leisure for intense earnestness and patient drudgery in art, and nothing was done merely for effect. These pictures come from the studio of Mr. Edmond Van Hove, in Bruges, and, unpretentious and grim as they are, they distinctly suggest the art methods of a forgotten age, when Memling was at work on the legend of St. Ursula and her company of virgins. These are crude sketches. In the place of

honor in the west room is a masterplece of missal-work on canvas by the veteran founder of the Pre-Raphaelite Brotherhood. This is Mr. Holman Hunt's "Miracle of Sacred Fire in the Church of the Sepulchre, Jerusalem." It is a picture without atmosphere, but crowded with figures and conspicuous for glaring contrasts of color and hardness of technique. As the spectator concentrates his attention upon it, it is easy for him to fancy that he is in some antique church in Italy turning the leaves of an illuminated book of the Gospels, which is preserved as one of the chief treasures of the sacristy. The art method is distinctly mediæval, not only in its garish coloring and carefully calculated grouping, but pre-eminently in the evidences of patient labor expended upon minute details. The mediæval painters never spared themselves, but applied themselves with intense earnestness to the task of imparting real and definite significance to every detail of expression, costume and symbolism. The same conscientious thoroughness is apparent in the composition of Mr. Holman Hunt's picture, upon which he has been laboring for years in Pales-

EASTER AT THE HOLY SEPULCHRE.

The whirling scene of fanaticism and dissension which he portrays is enacted around the traditional Holy Sepulchre at Easter, when the church is crowded with pligrims from Russia. Albania and Armenia, and a Mahometan Pacha with files of soldiers is present to keep the peace between warring Christians. While awaiting the miracle of the fire from the altar the pilgrims, excited by their two days' vigil, are enacting without irreverence scenes from an improvised passion play. The Crucifixion is rehearsed by a devotee hanging on the wall; a dead Christ is in frenzied swoon on the shoulders of excited companions, and a risen Christ has conquered death. The Turkish soldiers are arresting disturbers of the peace, and a halfnaked boy is breaking away from them. Greek ecclesiastics are at the door to attest the truth of the miracle, and as the flame flares from the side of the altar spectators in the galleries reach down to light their tapers and the mob of pilgrims on the pavement is beside itself with religious excitement. It is a weird and highly dramatic scene, characteristic of the frenzy and fanaticism of the changeless East. It is reproduced with vivid realism and a lurid glow of bright color.

ing on his "Rienzi," Rossetti was painting the "Girlhood of the Virgin" and Millais was dreaming over "Lorenzo and Isabella." The Pre-Raphaelite Brotherhood had risen in revolt against the conventional art of the time, with its accepted methods and system, citing the admiration and sympathy of Mr. Ruskin by its loyalty to truth, realism and nature. Only one of the three founders of that fraternity of enthusiasts remains, and he has never swerved from its principles. Year after year, until five decades are now numbered, he has persevered through good and ill repute in his own methods of careful elaboration and unceasing study from nature and life, never adapting himself with Millais's ilexibility to the caprices of fashion or the requirements of public taste, but retaining to the end his distinction as the last of the Pre-Raphaelites. This final example, which he has completed in his seventythird year, reveals the strength and merits of the original movement along with some of his own mannerisms and limitations. It is a deeply interesting work, which is entirely out of touch with current English art.

Fifty years ago Mr. Holman Hunt was work-

Every detail of this picture bears witness to the labor which has been expended in the interest of uncompromising truth. The Pre-Raphaelites contended that a work of the imagination must not be conventional, but intensely real, and that nature must be followed in closest detail. The faces, costumes, coloring and movement of this motley crowd are reproduced from life with unremitting fidelity. It is a maddening revel of fanaticism, pulsating with energy, passion and excitement; yet it has as little atmosphere as an illuminated missal, and with all the masterly grouping and composition it has no centre for the eye, but must be examined bit by bit, like the works of Ford Madox Brown. It has vividness and variety without harmony or charm of color, and produces the effect of mediæval painting and grouping, with narrowness of range, as an offset to earnestness and strength of style. CONVENTIONAL ART OF TO-DAY.

With these three pictures reserved as examples of the art of the past, the New Gallery enters into full competition with Burlington House in the conventional art of to-day. Sir Edward Burne-Jones's mantle has not fallen upon any disciple, and, while Mr. Watts has two parables in Venetian color, his really important work is a strong portrait of Lord Roberts, solidly, rather than brilliantly, painted. There is only one Sargent, a portrait of Colonel Ian Hamilton, in which the keenness and alertness of a resourceful face are emphasized by the tension and grip of the sinewy hands, which are tightly clasped. While the portrait is well painted, it is chiefly noteworthy from the power of expression im parted to the hands by Mr. Sargent's rapid brushwork, which seems reckless, but is always unerring. Apart from these two portraits, and a series of three by Mr. Shannon, this branch of art has no examples of exceptional merit in the New Gallery. Mr. Shannon's three portraits are most brill-

lantly painted. The best one presents the stately figure and beautiful face of Lady Henry Cavendish Bentinck, in a pearl-gray gown, with a background of hollyhocks and two little dogs at her feet. The pose of the figure is admirable, and the color scheme, with its dark reds, is rich and harmonious. A second portrait introduces Mrs. Senior, with another exquisite decorative scheme, and a third, entitled 'Magnelia," has even greater fascination and charm. It is a portrait of Mr Shannon's young daughter standing in front of a dull green curtain and holding magnolias in her hand. The girl, with her blond hair tied with pink ribbon and her pearl necklace, suggests the delicate bloom of the opening flowers, and black velvet falling on the underdress of white satin, em-broidered in delicate tints, completes the color setting. It is a lovely picture of the freshness of youthful innocence and charm. Mr. Shan-